

GERMANY'S HOPE LIES IN DEALING HONESTLY

Maximilian Harden, Scouting Red Peril, Urges the Necessity of a Sincere Democracy.

By Cable to The Star.
BERLIN, January 15.—That a monarchist sentiment is strengthening throughout eastern Europe, including Russia, seems hardly open to doubt. A strong determining factor in the return of King Constantine to Greece after he had been expelled by his own people when he was crown prince and later, as king, displaced from his throne by the angry powers of the entente.

In Hungary the restoration of monarchial rule is freely and openly discussed. Taking courage from this general drift, monarchists in Germany and Austria have begun to breathe again. Their numbers run into the hundreds of thousands, and prominent among them stand the military and civilian officials who lived idly under the rule of the idle kaiser. They yearn for a return to former conditions, and it is whispered that their conquerors do not object to monarchism.

Royalty Not Popular.

From such people, greedy for power and position, and not from monarchist leaders, comes the reactionary demand. As for the leaders, they believe that the time is not yet ripe. No member of the former reigning families is popular enough to widespread backing.

We must not forget that widespread disappointment exists, even among the working classes, with what is here called the republican democracy. Then, too, dissensions in the ranks of the socialists caused by the bolshevik movement and resulting in the formation of a communist party, which, merely to justify its existence, would welcome the triumph of reactionary influences.

Finally, the present government consists of men who regard the republic as merely a temporary, if necessary, evil; men who consider a monarchy as higher and nobler form of government.

France in Place of Fear.

England, who has supplied her needs at Germany's cost through the destruction of her naval power, her colonies and her commerce, can view the situation more disinterestedly than can France, who would necessarily bear the brunt of possible German revenge. Fears are felt in France that she will not receive the reparation due her. As Foch put it, "France will whistle for it."

France complains also that Germany begins the new year in a bellicose spirit, citing von Seeckt's address to the army officers, which in its reference to sharpened swords and brightened bayonets was strongly reminiscent of Kaiser Wilhelm. His glorification, further, of Hollweg is regarded by the best Germans as an insult. For it was Hollweg whose criminal acts in the summer and autumn of 1914 led the German people to believe that their country was about to be made the victim of conspiracy and armed attack, and through false documents spread a national conviction that Belgium was a

MEAL RATION SAVES MANY LITTLE ONES

Benefit of the American Relief Work in Austria Apparent.

AID GIVEN PROFESSORS

Cereals and Fats Will Be Exhausted Next Month—Chancellor Says Country Faces Bankruptcy.

By A. R. DECKER.
By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1921.

VIENNA, Austria, January 15.—This noon I visited the old artillery barracks, where the American relief administration is feeding several thousand children of Vienna, giving each child one nourishing meal daily at a cost of 7 cents.

Three hundred thousand Austrian children are being fed and of these 160,000 are in Vienna.

If Relief Were Withdrawn.

I asked Dr. Pirquet, an Austrian child expert, working with the administration.

"What would happen if the relief work were withdrawn?"

"The children would quickly revert to their former condition of undernourishment," he replied. "Not only would their American food be gone, but they would have to be fed from the small Austrian stock, thus doubling the disaster. Indeed, food would not be obtained and they would have to go hungry."

Dr. Pirquet further told the writer that the children receive a wonderful improvement since the feeding began, the percentage of the very badly nourished class having been reduced. The school attendance has been increased by 25 per cent.

Nearly All Undernourished.

Of the children in Vienna 97 per cent were found to be undernourished. It was found impossible to feed all with the funds provided. Hence the children were classified into three groups. Then it had to be decided whether to feed a few three meals a day or all one meal a day to all the most needy. It was decided to give 300,000 one meal. Hence, while the rest of the children receive one meal a day, only one-third fed. Undernourished, only one-third fed. All the very badly nourished are being fed and three-quarters of the badly nourished class.

In two of Vienna's poorer districts, 7 per cent of the children receive only one meal a day. In other districts the children are supposed to receive something at home for the American meal is intended to be supplementary.

Aid for Professors.

The Rochester community fund has been devoted to organizing a co-operative restaurant for Vienna professors. In a transformed billiard room the professors come as to a club and are served a hot meal, which is good but not good. The club is popular and was certainly needed for a professor's salary of \$10 a month in money. No one is prosperous except the "scholars" or professors, because what is their role in the world? France is a peaceful democracy. She had only one desire, namely, to see Alsace return home. She possesses in northern Africa and in Senegal a territory where justice has inspired the natives with affection. She must rebuild her own economic fortunes and repair countless ruins, bending double with toil to clear herself of innumerable obligations.

How can she be accused of black designs? True, she retains an army of 700,000, but others have kept their fleets. It must be remembered that France is alongside Germany, a Germany which still hates and which has a weak government.

Viviani Makes a Plea for America's Friendship

BY RENE VIVIANI (By Cable to The Star.)

PARIS, January 15.—I thank the Washington Star for the opportunity of addressing directly the American public. The present epoch is so fertile in misunderstandings that it is necessary that we have frequent exchanges of ideas. Between France and America these exchanges of mind are also exchanges of heart, for they proceed from a common conscience. Not only because of their tragedies, twice shared, are these two great nations near to each other, but also because they emerge from the war the two least selfish nations.

Yet misunderstandings separate them. Reproaches do not help, they serve only to embitter; compliments do not help, they only breed insincerity. We must tell each other the truth. That is the best course for honest people. To know what one wants, to tell where one is going, to tell others, and to keep one's word is the only diplomacy possible for great peoples, and their ambassadors are their citizens.

Immediately after the war an evil opinion surrounded France like a thick veil. Poor France! She truly is unlucky! Before the war she was the object of humili-ating pity for her ancient distress; after the war she aroused an envy that seeks to tarnish her glory. She is accused of imperialism, of endangering world peace and of throwing Europe into economic and financial confusion through stubbornness. So much for the general reproaches.

The France which lay conquered for forty-four years did not want war. She tried to avoid it. She signed five transactions in ten years toward world peace. Now she has become imperialist! Why? Because she maintains an army? She has just reduced the period of military service, but retains troops in the field. Why does she? What is her role in the world? France is a peaceful democracy. She had only one desire, namely, to see Alsace return home. She possesses in northern Africa and in Senegal a territory where justice has inspired the natives with affection. She must rebuild her own economic fortunes and repair countless ruins, bending double with toil to clear herself of innumerable obligations.

France has but one interest; namely, to rebuild herself alongside her countless graves, and everything else is unselfish, is disinterested, like America. But, like America, we are interested in the final triumph of right.

They say we don't agree on the means. It is enough that we agree on the end, and this we do. But belief or faith in universal right cannot be respected to except on the basis of respect for international engagements. Otherwise that right would be a delusion.

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RUSSIAN OUTRAGES STRUCK BOILER

Metal Workers' Secretary at Paris Acts in Behalf of Social Democrats.

WORLD REBUKE FAVORED

Leader in General Confederation Presents Series of Documents to Show Terrorism.

By PAUL SCOTT MOWBR.
By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1921.

PARIS, January 15.—A. Merheim, secretary of the Metal Workers' Union, and one of the leaders of the General Labor Confederation, calls on the International Trades Union to protest against the terrorism by which the Russian communists are trying to repress the social democratic party in Russia.

After presenting a series of documents, mostly from socialist sources, he declared that the Russian communists were not only a danger to the Russian people, but also a danger to the world.

"Such are the facts. Equally with those in Hungary, regarding which the International Trades Union has already been protesting, there should arise the vehement and indignant protest of the trades union members and socialists who still have a sense of dignity and independence."

Various Instances Cited.

Instances are cited by M. Merheim from the Moscow evidence. The arrests attendant on the alleged social democratic conspiracy in September necessitated 4,000 new places in the Moscow concentration camps, to procure which the bolsheviks sent 4,000 of the older prisoners to Ekaterinburg and Chelabinsk. Among the prisoners sent to Ekaterinburg were several leaders of the center party and the co-operative union.

The trip took ten days. On the way the prisoners received no hot food and no hot water. Moreover, the Ekaterinburg authorities had not been given their names and there was no place for them in the overcrowded jails. They were kept two days in the station and a month in a half-built house, and then were finally thrown into jail with common criminals.

In October and November there were mass arrests of social democrats. In Mogile all the leaders of the party were arrested. Twelve leaders were arrested at Vitebsk and twenty at Samara. At Smolensk the president of the committee and several members were arrested. There were arrests and seizures of property at Stavropol, Krasnodar, Nizhny Novgorod, Volodga. In Brinsk an influential metal worker, Samsonov, was thrown into jail. The arrest of the company social democrat leaders in the Moscow prison.

Arrested at Party Congress.

Many of the leaders of the Ukrainian party were arrested during the party congress at Kharkov. Seventeen of these have been sentenced to death. Others have been condemned to forced labor in the concentration camps "until the prisoners have given up their lives."

Members of the central committee of the social revolutionary party were arrested. The arrest of the party leaders has been removed much enfeebled to the Butyrki prison, in Moscow.

This Karlovsk jail is famous throughout Russia. On August 11, as a protest against ill-treatment, prisoners went on a hunger strike. The authorities immediately retaliated by removing the ring leaders to a dungeon.

All prisoners thereafter were forbidden to receive visitors, receive or send letters, read newspapers or receive food packages, without which they must slowly starve.

The daily fare in this prison consists of the morning meal of 300 grams (about ten and one-half ounces) of black bread, "like putty," and a cup of hot water. The evening meal consists of a few pieces of potato, beet and cabbage and a few herring heads, and at night two spoonfuls of mashed potatoes.

Threat to Strikers.

M. Merheim then quotes this resume of a communiqué in the official newspaper of the Russian government.

"The workers in the Ekaterinburg steel mills having gone on a strike, the government has decided to take measures to suppress the strike. The government has decided to take measures to suppress the strike. The government has decided to take measures to suppress the strike."

In the face of these acts, committed by the Russian communists, we are going to make ourselves acquainted with the situation in Russia. To do so, he thinks, would be to surrender the principle of solidarity in union with labor.

"LIFER" GETS FREEDOM.

Serves 15 Years When Real Murderer Confesses.

GENEVA, January 15.—After serving more than fifteen years of a life sentence for a murder of which he has always claimed to be innocent, a young man named Hirschbrunner is to be released, the real culprit having confessed.

On the day following a popular masked ball at Soleure in May, 1906, the body of a young Swiss girl was found in the waiting room of the railroad station where she had been strangled to death. She had been seen by the young man named Hirschbrunner, who was then a peasant woman. The description of her companion, a girl with a costume worn by Hirschbrunner, and was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment, entirely on circumstantial evidence.

for the audit of her accounts the less she will be in a position to rally her allies to her support if she finds it necessary to attempt enforcement of her claims.

The detachment of America from any like even the semblance of active participation in the enforcement of the Versailles treaty indicates that before long France will have to choose between reducing her claims against Germany to insignificance or embarking upon the hazardous enterprise of separate military action, such as would estrange her from her former friends. For such reasons it is devoutly and almost tremulously hoped by all far-seeing Frenchmen that in the choice of a successor to Leygues Millerand will be more successful than he was in the selection of Leygues himself and that the allies, realizing the vast amount of that which is at stake, will not unnecessarily make the path of the French government more difficult.

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WANTS U. S. TO LEAD IN CURTAILING ARMS

British Labor Leader Sees Opportunity for America to Promote Peace of the World.

BY GEORGE N. BARNES, British Labor Leader.

By Cable to The Star.
LONDON, January 15.—America has a great opportunity today, for the time is propitious for courageous leadership in lessened armament spending. The British naval program is in abeyance; Japan has asked a halt; D'Annunzio's legionaries have been blown out of Fiume by a blast of public impatience; the French militarists have been defeated in the chamber of deputies any above all, peoples everywhere are sick of war.

Should America point the way, the league of nations would assuredly follow her lead in this direction, for the assembly, with Anglo-Japanese concurrence, has declared in favor of the limitation of armaments.

Endanger Peace of the World.

Viscount Grey is one of the safest and sanest men and he, perhaps more than any other man in Great Britain, accurately senses the present needs. Worthily, indeed, of the man was his speech in Glasgow the other day, when he said that armaments still endangered the peace of the world, and he urged that their growth be carefully watched, and, if possible, arrested, so that no country might again force the killing pace. He commented upon the ghastly precedent of a victorious Germany forcing the Franco-Russian alliance by forming the triple combination of Germany, Austria and Italy, and he warned against the possibilities of allied exclusiveness, now that we are in the position Germany held fifty years ago.

Will these wise words be heeded? To me it seems that the time has come, not only to check the growth but concurrently lessen all firearms; yet the only relief is in the reduction of expenditures, and here is America's opportunity for leadership.

League of Nations Stronger.

The league of nations has been strengthened by the first plenary meeting. The Argentine delegates' withdrawal when their amendments were not accepted concerned nobody seriously. Therefore, the Argentine president is probably sorry now that he forced his country briefly into undesired prominence. The league may modify the covenant to get the cooperation of all nations, but it won't be bullied. It has come to stay and has the backing of peoples, who will

finally determine the attitude of politicians and presidents.

All in the Same Boat.

The new Cunard line stock issue of four million sterling (normally about \$20,000,000) to complete its shipbuilding program shows notable enterprise and confidence. It is a cheering lining to the somber cloud of depression hanging over the industrial world. But a return to prosperity depends upon the re-establishment of credit of countries desolated by the war so they may again buy from countries like America, where productive capacity has been only slightly impaired. We are all in the same boat and must pull together if we desire to surmount commercial depression, unemployment and class conflict.

It is also satisfactory to note that the financial economic organization growing out of the recent Brussels conference now is arranging credits for the poorer European countries. The agreement for the resumption of trade between Russia and Great Britain, however, still hangs fire. Krassins has gone home. Meantime, despite a general desire for resumption, the prospect is bad.

There are two formidable difficulties—first, the absence of goods in Russia herewith to exchange; second, the declared and considered bolshevik policy of tricking the world trade would necessarily be one-sided, except for gold. But gold, if sent to Britain, would, according to recent court decisions, be attachable for the payment of former debts, and even if this were legislatively overcome, no government could rely, without guarantees, upon the bond of a government which prides itself on perjury. There must be something in the nature of clearing houses, either freports in Russia or other receiving stations, and such time as there is responsible Russian government, or the present chaos, shows a change of heart and intent.

Improvement in Ireland.

Ireland is still in a ferment, although there are signs of improvement. The home rule bill has become a law and therein lies the promise of further improvement. In a few weeks northern Irishmen will be proceeding to set up a new parliament and there may be a psychological infection to the south and west, where people while still holding a vision of future freedom, may yet decide to accept the act. The peaceful stage for Ireland and Great Britain has been reached. It is Ireland's turn to speak. Will she speak for a measure of peace and reconciliation? Will she try to build on the basis of the new act? I hope she may.

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AUSTRIA SEES HOPE IN GERMAN UNION

Conditions Accentuate Desire for Amalgamation of Teutonic People.

By Cable to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1921.

VIENNA, January 15.—Austria's little of in the fall of 1920 had little effect upon the tendency of political evolution in the country. The former social democratic coalition government fell and a Christian social government assumed the leadership. The social democrats while in power had a decided majority, but the Christian socialists have only a small plurality.

The social democrats in the two years they were in power had time to establish elements which if non-destructive were also non-constructive. They allowed something closely approaching communism to be organized and developed in the minds of the city workmen. They organized a social army and established a system of food control thought by many to be harmful. Through necessity, or for some other reason, they printed large quantities of paper money without assessing or collecting taxes.

Would Mean Stagnation.

Many Austrians are asking themselves what will happen when the government's till is entirely empty and the presses are unable to supply the demand for depreciated currency caused by the rising prices. The notes now in circulation amount to 30,000,000,000 crowns (normally \$6,000,000,000) and in addition there is a deficit of the same figure. Prices rise with the inflation. The real earners are the middle classes, who depend upon an income from bonds, insurance and unorganized labor. An empty government till would mean stagnation in all governing enterprises—food relief and railroad communications.

There is a somewhat less gloomy side, however, for the food situation is improved. There is enough food for all until the end of March. Financially, a slight betterment in the value of the Austrian crown has been reported. They have half of

SIMPLE PASSPORT RULES DEMANDED IN EUROPE

Travelers Claim Big Financial Losses by Delays at Frontiers.

BERLIN, January 15.—There is a spontaneous demand from commercial organizations of Europe and the American continent for simpler passport regulations, says Rep. W. King, acting president of the American Chamber of Commerce of this city. The matter already has been brought to the attention of a number of governments and protests have been made to Washington against the American system of issuing short-time passports, it is stated.

Representatives of chambers of commerce of many nations are to hold a conference for the purpose of developing a passport plan that will be as satisfactory to the governments and meet the needs of commercial and other travelers.

Those advocating changes want passports to be issued for, perhaps, a number of years, instead of for a few months, and to eliminate the custom of visiting, inspection and long examinations at every frontier. It is claimed that the delays resulting from present regulations have been carried to most aggravating extent by some of the smaller nations of central Europe.

Business men have told me of losing hundreds of thousands of dollars by being unable to keep appointments and close contacts because of delays in receiving credentials to cross the frontiers," said Mr. King. "The present system is absolutely hopeless from a business viewpoint. What is needed is a simple method which will do away with all the red tape and permit of easy travel. This is quickly as affairs require. This is entirely possible."

HIT BY GERMAN RIVALRY.

Sweden's Employers Lose Through Competition in Markets.

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—Swedish employers are feeling the brunt of German competition. Its pressure has become so great that proprietors of a large number of Swedish industrial and other enterprises have been compelled to enter into negotiations with their employees, placing before them the alternatives of a reduction of wages or the number of workmen. The employers say they will be unable to keep their works in operation at the present rate of financial loss.

The mechanical engineering industry is particularly hard hit by competition from Germany, where wages are a mere fraction of the Swedish rates of compensation.

SEES FRANCE FACING GERMANY ALL ALONE

Editor of Echo de Paris Fears the Only Alternative Is Reducing Claims to Insignificant Point.

BY PERTINAX.

By Cable to The Star.

PARIS, January 15.—Although the defeat of the Leygues ministry in the chamber of deputies last Wednesday was fully predicted in these dispatches several weeks ago, nobody quite has realized the difficult position in which this would leave France. The achievement of Leygues premier is the fact of having been in power four months without ever having expressed any definite views on any definite subject, and he dropped from the position of head of the French government as an overripe apple falls from a tree.

The problem now confronting the president of the republic, who must find a new premier, capable of leading the nation's economic reconstruction depends upon it. Therefore, it inevitably is the dominant factor in the present relationships of France with her allies and associates. By one leader after another the French people have been led to expect from Germany a compensation extending far beyond practical possibilities.

Fears French Outburst.

What the treaty was in the making at Versailles, Clemenceau, Tardieu and Luchaire all were afraid to state any fixed sum to be paid by the Germans, fearing a popular French outcry, and the result was the postponement of fixation until May 1, 1921. In May and June of last year Millerand endeavored to settle the matter with England and the other allies. He stressed the fact that the treaty does not provide coercive action by the allies, but that the task of the allies would join him in the application of coercive measures, whether by his failures or by the action of the British government. He was nearly succeeded in reaching his goal, but jeopardized his whole undertaking by his failure to make a definite reference with regard to subordinate matters. The fact, too, generally escapes attention abroad that, despite his success with regard to Poland, Millerand went to the Elysee Palace as President of France a half-defeated man. If success is the achievement of all that one starts out to do. More or less assisted by Leygues, his policy has been to force a determination of some fixed sum, screened by an unceasing public defense of a literal interpretation of the Versailles treaty.

Crumbling of Ministry.

Such was the French policy just closed with the overthrow of Leygues. Since inability to solve the reparations problem unavoidably implies upon the part of a French government inability to control the course of home and foreign policy, it is the fact that the task of enforcing French rights under the peace treaty is so great and difficult that not only has every man who has tried his hand at it failed, but that all good men suggested as possible endeavorers fear the job.

That section of the treaty which concerns reparations is now foremost in importance. The nation's economic reconstruction depends upon it. Therefore, it inevitably is the dominant factor in the present relationships of France with her allies and associates. By one leader after another the French people have been led to expect from Germany a compensation extending far beyond practical possibilities.

Danger in Initiative.

The initiative on the part of Premier Leygues was very dangerous, and it is obvious that the longer France waits

JAPANESE STATUS TO FORE IN CANADA

Press Discusses Reports That Cruisers May Co-Operate With U. S. in Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
OTTAWA, January 15.—The California-Japanese question is again to the fore, now that there have been intimations from New York that certain Canadian cruisers are to go to the Pacific coast, possibly to confederate with United States ones in anticipation of some possible future Japanese menace.

There is nothing to this; at least nothing but what both Americans and Canadians now universally acknowledge—that is, that both countries have the same views respecting what is generally known as the "yellow peril."

The Globe, Toronto, one of Canada's

most reliable publications, shows that even if authorities did any state consider the possibility of similar views with respect to oriental immigration, that is no reason for the assumption that because of Japan's cruisers are going to the Pacific coast waters they are to confederate in any way with American vessels.

The Globe shows that the vessels are en route to patrol the Pacific coast on ordinary duty.

"The London Daily News," says the Greece editor, "is not to be taken too literally. It is a mischievous, because it implied that Canada, immediately upon receiving the admiralty gift, had decided to use the vessels as a front Japan. Great Britain's ally, without Great Britain's knowledge or consent, is not to be taken too literally. It is a mischievous, because it implied that Canada, immediately upon receiving the admiralty gift, had decided to use the vessels as a front Japan. Great Britain's ally, without Great Britain's knowledge or consent, is not to be taken too literally. It is a mischievous, because it implied that Canada, immediately upon receiving the admiralty gift, had decided to use the vessels as a front Japan. Great Britain's ally, without Great Britain's knowledge or consent, is not to be taken too literally. It is a mischievous, because it implied that Canada, immediately upon receiving the admiralty gift, had decided to use the vessels as a front Japan. 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